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# COLONIAL NEWSLETTER

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## TACIT KNOWLEDGE AND THE RESEARCH FORUM

" ..... At present the science of Numismatics in America has very few devotees. Collectors we have without number, who hunt diligently for tradesman's cards and mistakes in dies, and who collect for a year, then sell their cabinets at auction and begin again. But we have very few students of the science. Let us hope for better days in this respect; and meantime let us preserve all that is historically valuable, and do all that we can to discourage the folly of collecting worthless pieces of metal, whose sole value is in their scarcity, and on which so much time and money have been expended ..... "

W. C. Prime, Nov. 1, 1860

Preface: Coins, Medals, and Seals.

On this note of hope for better days are founded the serious research aspects of Early American Numismatics. Two years earlier John H. Hickcox had published his "An Historical Account of American Coinage" and some fifteen years later the classic "Early Coins of America" would be completed by Sylvester S. Crosby.

Today - Prime's observation is just as relevant as it was in the year 1860. We are more knowledgeable now than we were then, but so very much of this is Tacit Knowledge known but to a few researchers and published - if at all - in obscure journals and articles so as to be all but totally lost to understanding. This is especially true in the area of our special interest -- the coinage and paper money of Early America prior to the establishment of the U.S. Mint in 1793.

One of the basic objectives of CNL is the conversion of this Tacit Knowledge into general knowledge, and a major tool in this effort is the Research Forum. But - the Research Forum is only a point of beginning for this conversion. The answers to our questions may not be forthcoming, or only partial answers may develop, and it may

take several years before the true picture begins to take form, but the clues and leads that develop should permit a quicker solution than would otherwise be the case. Everything that is published in CNL should be considered as preliminary and subject to revision as new data becomes available, but it must be remembered that the new data would probably not have come to light had not the "old" been published. The idea that final answers can be provided is but a fleeting wisp of the imagination -- there is too much that remains to be discovered in the area of Early American Numismatics. Theories are good -- conflicting theories are even better because they challenge our intuition and resourcefulness. We are rapidly approaching a point in time where our theories can be proven one way or the other and we need no longer rely on faith or numismatic tradition.

There seems to be a reluctance of some numismatic researchers to publish anything unless it can be in complete and final form, so they continue to search for the loose ends to neatly tie up their package, and sometimes they pass away before their work ever sees the light of print, and their Tacit Knowledge is lost until some distant time when it is rediscovered. In the meantime, those individuals who might have helped tie up the loose ends are never aware of the need. CNL has provided the impetus for many new lines of research, and will provide many more if our Patrons will continue to respond to the Research Forum and will send us their comments and observations. Those who may not feel sufficiently "expert" to reply can send us the questions!

Denis Diderot (1713 - 1784), the French man of letters and chief editor of Encyclopédie -- that magnificent testament of the age of enlightenment -- perhaps best expressed the concept:

"Le premier pas vers la philosophie, c'est l'incrédulité."  
or -- "The first step toward philosophy is incredulity."

In this issue we are presenting a new group of Research Forum inquiries received from our Patrons. Each of these is based on observations presented by S.S.Crosby in his classic "Early Coins of America". The first of these deals with Crosby himself and the circumstances surrounding the publication date of his classic text.

In the past we have attempted to collect replies and publish them as a group; however, this has not worked too well and we have found ourselves faced with exactly the same problem that we are attempting to overcome -- that of withholding data in order to tie up loose ends. Accordingly, in the future we shall present replies to the RF questions as they are received in the manner that we now present Technical Notes and the material that they generate.

So -- with this new hope for better days, we present the current crop of Research Forum questions received from our Patrons.

## THE RESEARCH FORUM

- RF-42 When is the 100th Anniversary of S.S.Crosby's "The Early Coins of America, & etc....." Is it 1973 or 1975 ?

The book itself is clearly marked "Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three, by SYLVESTER S. CROSBY, In the Clerk's Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington."; however, we know that the final sections were not printed and shipped to subscribers until 1875 when on July 1, 1875 Crosby signed his Introduction to the book as a whole. Copyright Office records indicate "two copies received 1873". How can this be ?

- RF-43 Why were the Early American Halfpence called coppers rather than halfpence, and what is the origin of the term "coppers" ?

Crosby reports on page 207 that in the Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut which authorized the coinage of the Connecticut Coppers "... for the purpose of Coining Coppers of good metal of the standard weight of British Halfpence commonly called coppers, .... and etc." The term Coppers relative to the Connecticut coinage was used thereafter. These coins are therefore, by definition, Connecticut Coppers and NOT Connecticut Cents or Connecticut Halfpence.

- RF-44 One of the earliest Acts controlling counterfeiting of coin in America was in the year 1700. What was the coinage that was causing the problem ?

On page 114 Crosby reported in the preamble to the Massachusetts Act of February 21, 1700 that unauthorized Counterfeit coin was causing problems in America.

"Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

"An Act against the making or passing of base or Counterfeit money.

"Whereas some persons, for private gain, have of late presumed to Stamp and Emit peices of brass and Tin at the rate of a penny each, not regarding what loss they thereby bring on others, which, if not timely remedied, may prove greatly detrimental to his Ma<sup>ty</sup>s Subjects, and embolden others to be so hardy as to attempt the doing of the like,

"For Prevention whereof,

"Be it Declared and Enacted ..... etc. & etc."

What were these "peices of brass and Tin" ?

**RF-45 The Unknown Coinage for Carolina.**

Crosby quotes a paragraph, on page 144, from the Massachusetts Centinel of October 18, 1786:

"Charleston, S.C., Sept. 29.

"Government has received information that Mr. Borel has compleated his contract of coinage for this State, in Switzerland, and may be soon expected here by the way of London. The stipulation was for 30,000 l. in silver and copper, to be exchanged for the paper medium."

Who was Mr. Borel? What coinage was this? What contract?

**RF-46 The Questionable Coinage of Machin's Mills.**

On page 202 following his lengthy presentation of the Machin's Mills agreement, Crosby quotes Simms, in the "History of Scoharie County"

"Whether the long firm of money makers ever coined coppers enough to fill the pockets of all the Green Mountain boys; or whether they found the business profitable, is uncertain; but from Mr. Machin's papers, I am led to conclude they never effected much. At his mills perhaps a thousand pounds of copper was manufactured, as appears by the papers, in the year 1789; previous to which little seems to have been done."

What data is there today to account for the many specimens supposedly from the Mills of Thomas Machin? A thousand pounds of halfpence size coppers would amount to some 48,000 pieces and could be shipped in five kegs. Was five kegs the entire production of Machin's Mills?

**RF-47 Where are Bushnell's Numismatic Notes in Manuscript?**

Crosby is relating on page 331 the history of the Nova Constellatio coppers and says "But little is known of the history of these tokens. The most that can be learned in relation to them is contained in the following extract from Bushnell's Numismatic Notes in manuscript ...." This manuscript of Bushnell's is referenced in numerous other places in Crosby's text.

There is a Bushnell Manuscript at ANS, but it does not contain these notes on the Early Coins of America. Where is Bushnell's manuscript that Crosby used for so much of his source material?

**RF-48 Dies by Atlee.**

On numerous pages in his "Early Coins of America" Crosby makes mention of the possibility that various coinage dies were made by James F. Atlee including some of the Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey and the "Tory" halfpence. Can anyone provide a tabulation of the early American coins believed to be struck from dies manufactured by Atlee, together with the rationale for attributing these dies to Atlee?

**RF-49 The NOVA CONSTELLATIO Pattern "Five".**

On page 312 Crosby quotes Samuel Curwen, in his diary, under the date May 15, 1784:

"Mr. Bartlet presented me with a medal struck in Philadelphia; - in a round compartment stands, 'U.S. ....5....1783;' - round, LIBERTAS ET JUSTITIA;' on the other side, in the centre, an eye surrounded by a glory; the whole encompassed by thirteen stars, - with the legend, 'NOVA CONSTELLATIO.' "

Crosby makes the assumption that this was another of the patterns referred to by Gouverneur Morris, probably that called a "Five". Later researchers have concluded that the 5 was an error and that Curwen really meant to write 500, - but, this neglects the observation of the ET in LIBERTAS ET JUSTITIA. ET appears only on the copper issues and on none of the known silver patterns. This, plus the fact that the transaction took place in London early in the year 1784 and the ET does not appear on the regular copper issues until the year 1785!

Where is this "Five" unit piece today? It is probably of copper and may be resting in some collection as a regular NOVA.

**RF-50 What became of the Sloop "Newburgh" which carried the Machin's Mills coinage press as ballast?**

On page 191 Crosby quotes Bushnell once again relative to the coinage operations at Machin's Mills and states ".... the Sloop 'Newburgh', (Capt. Isaac Belknap,) carried for a number of years the coining press, as part ballast ....."

Can anyone tell us what became of the sloop Newburgh, and what was the disposition of the old Machin's Mills coining press?

## RF-51 What was the Coentie's-Club of New York?

On pages 290 and 291 Crosby reports the actions of a Committee within the Assembly of the State of New York during the year 1787 wherein they are considering various coinage petitions for that State. This report, after reviewing the various problems associated with copper coins circulating in New York, states that: "These all pass by consent without discrimination, at fourteen to the shilling."

The agreement to accept these various coins at the uniform rate of fourteen to the shilling was arrived at in 1753 when a group of 72 New York merchants and shopkeepers published a statement in the New York Gazette on December 24, 1753 stating that they would not accept after this date copper halfpence otherwise than 14 for a shilling.

The movement gained strength and one week later, on December 31, 1753 the same paper carried this observation: "We are credibly informed, that several other Merchants and Shop-keepers, besides those mentioned in our last paper, have since that (sic), determined to take or pay Copper Half-pence no otherways than Fourteen to the Shilling, particularly the majority of the Coentie's-Club." This seems to have clinched the agreement that was to hold firm for many years.

What was this Coentie's-Club and who were its members who apparently exerted considerable influence in stabilizing the rate of exchange of halfpence and coppers in New York State?

## RF-52 Where were the Nova Constellatios coined -- Birmingham or Greenwich?

Ever since the publication of "Early Coins of America" nearly a century ago, collectors have generally accepted Crosby's statement on page 331 that the series of NOVA CONSTELLATIO copper tokens were struck in England for use in America. Crosby quoted as his authority for this statement an "extract" from Charles I. Bushnell's "Numismatic Notes". This early unpublished manuscript written by America's first great numismatist has not been located, so one cannot determine now if any important details were left out when the follow extract of the "Notes" was made by Crosby:

"The Nova Constellatios were made in Birmingham, in England, and the dies were cut by Wyon, of that place. Over forty tons were issued from one die alone, and many more from another. They were manufactured by the order of a gentleman of New York, who is believed to have been Gouverneur Morris."

Some fourteen years after Bushnell's death had occurred in 1880, "The

American Journal of Numismatics", Vol. 28, No. 4 (April, 1894), page 105, reprinted an excerpt from a Boston newspaper which alleged that NOVAS were being coined that year at Greenwich, England, and oddly enough the production was stated as being forty tons, the same as that reported by Bushnell twenty years previously to Crosby.

This is indeed an inexplicable coincidence, and one wonders whether the same newspaper account was known to Bushnell, who had determined from some other source that Greenwich was only the point of export whereas Birmingham was the actual coinage site. In any event, these four, terse sentences appeared in "The Massachusetts Centinel", May 10, 1786, page 3, col. 1:

"It is said, that 40 tons of copper, have been coined in half-pence, at Greenwich, in England, for American circulation. Device - on one side, an Eye of Providence, and thirteen stars. The reverse, U.S. Better these than that bane to honesty, paper money."

The reader is now left to decide for himself in which city the 1786 NOVAS were minted. Was the It-Is-Said rumor in a contemporaneous newspaper the correct account, or should Bushnell's undocumented "Notes" written 90 years after the event be the accepted authority?

The true answer seems to lie hidden in English records. Would someone of our Patrons like to look them up?



● ● Editor's Note:

In all of the above Research Forum questions we have made reference to "Crosby" or "Early Coins of America" when speaking of his classic work. Perhaps we should remind our Patrons of the full title, which is:

The Early Coins of America; and the Laws Governing their Issue. Comprising also Descriptions of The Washington Pieces, The Anglo-American Tokens, Many Pieces of Unknown Origin, of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, and the First Patterns of the United States Mint.

By Sylvester S. Crosby

JCS

# LETTERS

and TECHNICAL NOTES



## A FLOW GRAPH IDENTIFICATION CHART FOR THE FUGIO CENTS. (TN-37)

● ● Alan H. Kessler

Kwajalein, Marshall Islands

The Flow Graph Identification Chart is something that I am quite proud of and I believe that it will open up the Fugio Series to many new collectors. When using this chart it is not necessary to match photographs or word descriptions with each specimen as is usually the case when attributing a variety. You just proceed along a logical path to the correct die variety by selecting differences that will usually show even on worn specimens. These two charts - one for obverses, one for reverses - are preliminary and may require some changes later on to make them more useful, and I will appreciate learning what our Patrons think of them. I have tried the chart out on an eleven year old girl and her batting average was 100%.

The rings around each die variety give an indication of the relative rarity. A heavy dark band indicates R-8 or R-7, a half solid band is an R-6 and the light circle indicates R-5 and below. Grouped around each variety are its combinations indicated by the smaller characters.

### Editor's Note:

The major difficulty in preparing such a logic chart is the selection of decision points that are not subject to human speculation, striking variations or wear of the specimen. Alan seems to have done a very good job on his selection of these points; however, some of Alan's work was with photographs rather than the actual coins and it may develop that working with actual specimens may result in some changes to the chart.

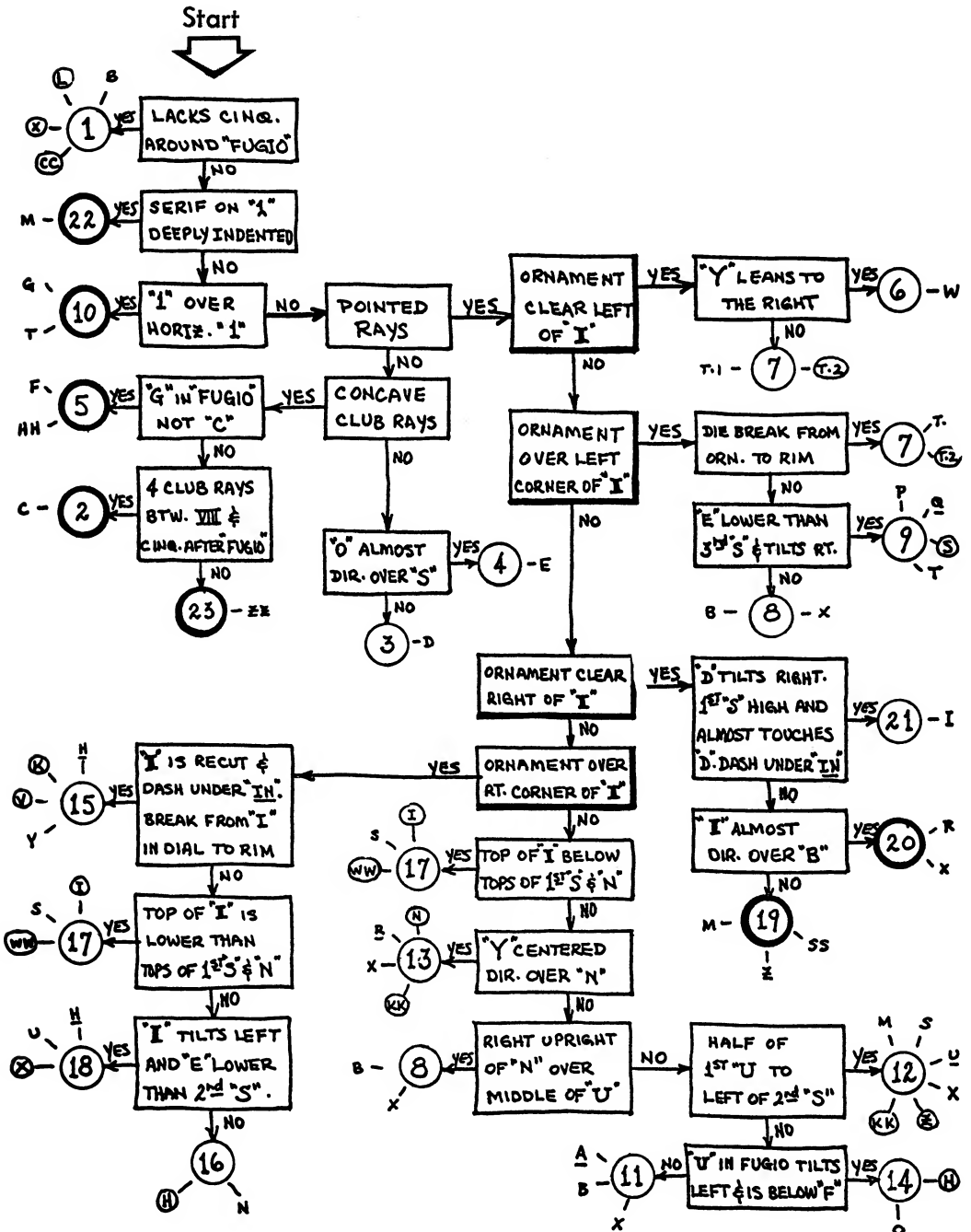
Alan did not completely describe his indicators relative to some of the other features of his chart. For example, some of the combinations grouped around each variety are underlined, some have circles around them, and some do not; also, some of the rectangular decision boxes have a heavy half border and others do not. We trust that Alan will advise us of the usage of these symbols in a future letter. The variety designations are, of course, those established by Eric P. Newman.

The charts appear on the following two pages.



# FUGIO OBVERSE

© ALAN H. KESSLER 10/72





More Anent TN-31

(TN-31D)

● ● Edward R. Barnsley

The September 1972 issue of The Colonial Newsletter, starting on page 372, contained a most interesting "Collection of Observations on TN-31, a Biennial Pairing Puzzle." All three of the authors, Breen, Lindesmith and Spilman, agreed on the general thesis that most Connecticut 1786 obverse dies were produced from complete hubs which included the legends but excluded punctuation, while certain of the 1787's and a few of the 1788's were hubbed by the bust device alone, and then the legend letters were subsequently sunk into the working die by hand.

The present writer concurs with these findings, and suggests that even complete words of some legends were circumferentially sunk by either logotype punches or perhaps hubs. The names of the diesinkers who did this pioneer work remain subject to speculation.

No longer is it necessary, therefore, to say that the old handcrafted syndrome of die manufacture needs reconsideration. We know now from the deductions of these writers that many dies were reproduced mechanically by hubs, rather than by the composite sinking by hand punching of effigy, letter, punctuation mark and ornament, each administered one at a time.

Kenneth Scott, in his "Counterfeiting in Colonial Connecticut", p. 196, recorded that an illegal coiner named Edward Williams of East Windsor, Connecticut, was indicted for having made on January 20, 1772: "100 instruments called types for the purpose of making therewith other instruments called stamps or dies for counterfeiting gold and silver coins, and also for making ten stamps for dollars and half joes."

There are many other references in Mr. Scott's various books on counterfeiting which mention the manufacture of coining tools, but so far, no contemporaneous documentation has been uncovered to prove that any Early American dies, of either legal or illegal origin, were ever fabricated by mechanical hubbing. So it must be emphasized that evidence of such techniques is derived solely from study of the coins themselves.

Mr. Lindesmith, in reiterating that 1786 hubs contained unpunctuated legends, took the present writer to task for saying the obverse 5's of 1786 illustrated examples of legends which "were entirely hand carved into the dies". In this he was correct, but the context was intended to point out that the said letters were not punch sunk, as in practically all Connecticut legends, but instead they were cut by burin into

the planar surface of one of the original dies from which one or more hubs were raised to subsequently sink a practical number of working dies. Consequently, there are 12 slightly different obverse 5's of 1786, all of which were hand finished after their effigies and legends had been sunk below the surface of the dies by mechanical pressure from a common hub.

Legend letters on both the obverses and the reverses of these 5's of 1786 simply could not have been sculpted in relief onto a hub, although admittedly, they might have been engraved into a matrix from which a hub could likewise have been raised. Examination of the letter "T" on the reverse of 5.8-O.2 of 1786 shows that it was not punch sunk. See Illustration No. 8 of "Bizarre Lettering" (CNL, May 1972, p.367) This letter had to be hand chisled by graver.

The question of biennialism between obverses 5.2 of 1786 and 7.2 of 1785 should never have become the subject of debate as to whether or not they were the same die. The author of the original "Biennial Pairing Puzzle, TN-31" in The Colonial Newsletter, September 1971 (Serial No. 32, p.335) said: "I am convinced that they are struck from the same die." Even although each of these obverses unquestionably emanated from the same hub, as so convincingly argued by the three writers named above, they simply cannot be considered as strikings from the same die, for the obvious reason that 5.2 has two colons in the legend while 7.2 is without punctuation. Biennialism can only exist when an identical die is interlocked with two differently dated reverses, such as the eleven examples described and illustrated in the April 1968, (Serial No. 22) issue of The Colonial Newsletter.



## ERRATA

Please make the following corrections to earlier issues:

● January 1973 (Serial No. 36) issue of CNL

Page 387, center of page above illustration --

Change Miller Obv. 1.2 of 1787 to Miller Obv. 2.1 of 1786

Page 385 - a few copies were issued without captions for illustrations.

Upper illustration : Perfect Die

Lower left: Early Chip

Lower right: Late Die State

● September 1972 (Serial No. 35) issue of CNL

Page 377, top right -- Change (RF-34A) to (RF-35A)

**STRIKING SEQUENCE OF THE CONNECTICUT OBVERSE 4's and 5's of 1786**

● ● from Robert J. Lindesmith

P.O.Box 137

(TN-38)

Dayton, Washington

Does 1786 Connecticut 5.9-B.1 (Miller) actually represent the first die combination struck with the obverse 5.9 die?

On the surface, this question may seem foolish; but it is the direct result of my fascinating effort to determine what represents a normal 1786 striking sequence of Connecticut dies and what represents a later reuse of the dies. Without information of this type, it seems doubtful that we will ever form a true picture of the story behind the Connecticut issues.

As it has a bearing on the striking sequence of the obverse 5.9 die, I might mention that one of the problems of making a study of this kind is determining what is actually meant by the various terms and methods used to describe die damage. A few examples are: "the die is raised at the center so that ONE CENT is usually not legible"; "this die was 'sprung' a little, so that the center of the reverse of the coin is higher than the periphery"; "a swelling is always seen in the upper right portion of the coin, weakening or obliterating the last letters of"; "buckled die", "die bulge"; and "die sinkage." While I happen to believe that all of the above refer in one way or another to die sinkage, there still remains a rather large question mark as to the correct method one should use in describing the evidence of die damage that appears on so many Connecticut varieties. In my own estimation, I consider this evidence of die damage just as important as die breaks in determining a striking sequence.

As one illustration, I could mention the photograph of the Alan Kessler specimen of 56-XX on page 268, September 1969 issue of CNL. At that time there was a question as to the identification of the reverse die. Theodore L. Craig correctly identifies the reverse as XX in the December 1969 issue of CNL. The point I want to make is that no one mentions the obvious evidence of die damage that appears in the field to the left of the branch hand and that partially covers the lower portion of INDE. The same evidence appears on the first specimen of this variety discovered by C.F. Luther, illustrated in the January 1946 "Numismatic Review".

If we consider the number of factors that would have a bearing on the present day survival figure of the various Connecticut varieties, there would be reason to suspect that we still lack information on a number of 1786 die combinations struck at the same time. Whether or not this is true, it represents one reason why I ask the question in respect to 5.9-B.1.

The various stages of Obverse 5.9 die damage indicates that the striking sequence was 5.9-B.1, 5.9-Q and 5.9-L. Thus the fact that present evidence appears to show that all known impressions of 1786 reverse dies B.1 and B.2 (no colons) exhibit extensive die breaks, would seem to provide us with at least one reason to suspect that 5.9-B.1 was struck at about the same time as 5.3-B.2. B.1 is only found struck with the 5.9 obverse and B.2 with the Hercules Head obverse 5.3. Possibly this has a tie in with the hard to explain reason for the striking of varieties like 1785 Connecticut 7.1-D, 7.2-D and 8-D.

On the basis of the Edward R. Barnsley data on the Obverse 5.3 of 1786 (Obverse 7 of 1787) in his Biennial Pairings of Connecticut Obverses, April 1968 issue of CNL, there is reason to believe that an obverse die from the 1786 hub (Miller types 4 and 5) was extensively re-cut in 1787 to produce the well known Hercules Head. While it has not been positively established from a study of specimens that this die was first struck with reverse "I" of 1787 and then with the 1786 reverses B.2, G and N; the style of die and letter work of the 1787 "I" reverse die would lead one to believe that the die work was by the same person who turned out the 5.3 die. Possibly this was Benjamin Buell, as the somewhat crude die work would rule out Abel Buell.

That the other son, William Buell, was responsible for the Hercules Head die 5.3 would seem to be eliminated by a number of factors. First - he would only be 15 years old in 1787 (page 64, October 1964 CNL - Everett T. Sipsey article). Second - while it is evident that William Buell took the 1786 hubs to Vermont, there is a variation in the style of letter work on the Vermont 1786 and 1787 Mailed Bust Left varieties; this takes into consideration the evidence which indicates that different punches were used to add the legends on the Vermont varieties. Third - as the style of die work points to William Buell as cutting the dies for the 1786 Vermont Baby Head variety; we can by comparing the workmanship with the Connecticut 5.3 die be rather certain that the die work was not by the same person.

That 5.9-Q and 5.9-L were struck after 5.9-B.1 is clearly shown by the die bulge that completely eliminates the letters OR of AUCTORI in the 5.9-L variety. In addition this specimen shows the letters UC with an outlined effect which also shows up on my specimen of 5.9-Q. While all the letters of AUCTORI are clearly visible on the 5.9-Q specimen, the letter O also has the outlined effect. Evidently this represents an early stage of die failure. I have also noted the same outlined letter effect on the obverse of my 1787 Connecticut 33.6-KK and on the obverse of the 1787 New Jersey 38-L die combination.

As further evidence that the 5.9-L die combination was struck last, one can note that specimens struck with the reverse L of 1786 are far below the legal weight of 144 grains. One exception might be the early strikes of 5.10-L. In two of the die combinations there is a variation from the normal die juxtaposition. Also 5.2-L

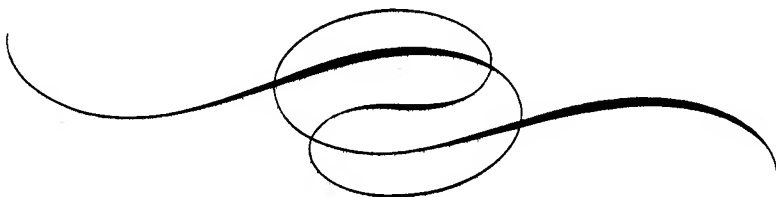
represents the last die combination struck with the obverse 5.2 die.

If we consider that the 5.2-L has a reverse rotated 180 degrees (upset), 5.10-L 90 degrees and 5.7-H.1 90 degrees (H.1 die in a very worn condition) and that a number of 1787 varieties with 90 and 180 degree rotated reverses have a background that suggests a later restriking of used dies; there is reason to believe that their history might be related to a number of 1788 varieties found with similar rotated reverses. A few 1788 examples are: 3-B.1 90 degrees; 11-G 180 degrees; 12.1-E 180 degrees; 13-A.1 90 and 180 degrees; and, 16.4-L.2 180 degrees. A tolerance of plus or minus 10 degrees should be assumed on all rotation listings.

In the following table that covers Connecticut 1785 7.1-D, 7.2-D and a small collection of 1786 varieties, I have tried to include information that might interest other collectors as a check against their collections. Coin diameter measurements were not included as the variations are small and probably not meaningful. In making the rotated reverse check, I used the one degree to 359 degree method. Since it is the reverse that is measured, I hold the obverse side with the head facing down and then rotate the coin like the page of a book. In a normal specimen the reverse will appear right side up. If there is a variation one can use a protractor to determine the degree of rotation. The head of Liberty will face right in a 90 degree rotation. An upset specimen would be 180 degrees.

While it will be obvious from this discussion that I am actually seeking information on the striking sequence of all type 4 and 5 Connecticut 1786 Obverse dies, I have hopes that my comments will encourage other collectors to send in additional information on the interesting subject of striking sequence.

The table appears on page 411.



1785 CONNECTICUT VARIETY	REVERSE ROTATION + or - 10°	WEIGHT in GRAINS	NOTES
7.1-D	Normal	134.26	Obverse severely bulged.
7.2-D	Normal	126.54	Heavy break, neck through fillets.
1786 CONNECTICUT VARIETY			
4.1-G	Normal	141.97	"G" die severely rusted in field near ET LIB.
4.1-G	Normal	169.75	as above
5.2-I	20°	112.65	
5.2-I	20°	135.80	
5.2-L	180° (Upset)	108.02	Obverse die bulge completely covers UC and a portion of A in AUCTORI. Struck after 5.2-O.2. David Bowers notes that all specimens examined have the dies misaligned 180 degrees.
5.3-N	Normal	114.20	While having a pitted surface, the legend and date are clear. No apparent evidence of die clashing on reverse.
5.3-N	Normal	152.78	"N" die shows evidence of severe die clashing.
5.4-G	Normal	146.60	
5.4-G	Normal	148.15	
5.4-O.1	Normal	129.63	
5.5-M	Normal	111.11	
5.6-M	Normal	129.63	Additional obverse die damage not mentioned by Miller. Die breaks from C through TO to border; through first colon to border; from O of CONNEC to border and from center of breast plate to border. Die damage to right of ORI that covers a portion of the forehead.
5.7-H.1	90°	132.72	"H.1" die in worn condition.
5.7-H.1	90°	134.26	as above
5.8-H.2	Normal	120.37	"H.2" shows die breaks in INDE. The most obvious extends through the base of D and over to E.
5.8-H.2	Normal	135.80	as above
5.8-O.2	Normal	148.15	Reverse die bulge that touches upper left portion of Liberty head. Appears to have been struck after the 5.2-O.2 die combination. (?). Condition of specimen G-VG.
5.9-B.1	Normal	125.00	Additional reverse die breaks not mentioned by Miller. Also a die bulge appears to cover DE and a portion of N in INDE.
5.9-B.1	Normal	162.04	Has additional reverse die breaks but no evidence of a die bulge.
5.9-L	Normal	118.83	Obverse die bulge covers OR of AUCTORI. The letters UC have an outlined effect.
5.9-Q	Normal	117.28	Letters UC and O of AUCTORI have an outlined letter effect. Evidently an early sign of die failure in that area. Reverse planchet defects in area of ET LIB. No obvious evidence of buckling near staff ornament.
5.10-L	90°	103.39	
5.10-P	20°	146.60	
5.11-R	Normal	117.29	Condition about good.
5.11-R	Normal	146.59	Extremely fine condition.
6-K	Normal	158.95	